

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Brother Jonathan.

After the publication of two editions of our paper last week, (we were compelled, by the way, to go to press, on Saturday evening, with a third,) news thirteen days later from England reached this country, via Halifax and Boston. In tenor these advices are not of much importance, though some events of interest are related in them.

Her Majesty had not, at the last advices, presented the expectant nation with that Prince of Wales—that it will be a prince has been, we believe, definitely fixed by the prophetic decision of all the nation. Probably Her Majesty bids fair to "do well," as the women express it; for Parliament had been prorogued by the Queen, there were no chance of its assembling again before the event, and yet no Regent has been appointed, as was done previous to the birth of the Princess Royal, to provide for the possible exigency of the Queen's death.

Trade and commerce remained in the same depressed condition as at our last advices. Indeed there seems no chance for a sudden revival; and whatever progress is made toward the amelioration of the condition of the English manufacturing operatives—now depressed indeed, must be by slow stages, as not to be from day to day perceptible. Something must be done, or endurance, tried to the utmost, can exist no longer, and frantic despair urge the sufferers to an uprising, careless whether the result be death or redemption—temporary elation—or a vigorous crushing at once of themselves and their hopes forever—the only relief being a faint glimmer of hope in the future, of better things for their children. When the only alternatives presented, are death by slow starvation, or sudden destruction in anarchy, it requires little agging on to induce the wretched to make election of the fate the most summary. Unless our accounts of the distress in the manufacturing districts are much exaggerated, these remarks apply too well to the condition of the English operatives.

What the new ministry propose to do, remains yet in the future. That they propose something is evident by their admission that something is necessary. As one means of relief, the old Whig ministry proposed a wholesale remodification of the corn laws. To this complexion, we have no doubt the new ministry must come at last; and there can be, we think, but little question that their changes will be more judicious than would have been attempted by the late Whig ministry. Changes ultimately working for good, by too sudden creation, carry unnecessary evil in their first steps.

Upon the McLeod trial and acquittal, the English press, with very few and hardly noticeable exceptions, speaks in a very proper tone. All deserved credit is given to the Court and Jury who tried the unucky boaster. Of course the Tory journals, and the Whigs who are most particularly anxious to embarrass the Ministry, insist that the real merits of the question remain unchanged. That is all very true—but the "real merits" of the question can be much easier reached and much more dispassionately discussed now, than if McLeod's trial were still pending, or if it had resulted in his conviction. Nothing official, and nothing rumored, relative to the English Government in relation to the case, has transpired.

The "right of search" has been the subject of a correspondence between our late minister, Mr. Stevenson, and the British Foreign Secretary. The most important matter relating to this, is its recalling a view which is too frequently forgotten, in relation to the position of the United States in this matter. Our policy of non interference with foreign nations does not permit the United States to enter on equal terms into the compact—to which, in fact, England appears to be the only party—to put down the slave trade. We do not want to interfere with other nations, nor while our government and people are determinedly opposed to the slave trade, do we wish American vessels to be harassed upon suspicion. Upon this and other points of difficulty with England, something is said in another article in this day's paper.

It appears that there can be rogues and defaulters in England as well as in Republican government officers—Mr. Beaumont Smith, a clerk in the Exchequer, having finaneered, on his own account, to the tune of nearly a million pounds, by forgery of Exchequer bills. Let us see if John Bull will not be a good example in the punishment of this wholesale rogue.

Among the casualties which we hear of by this arrival is the destruction of a large portion of the Tower of London, by fire, originating from defective apparatus for heating the armory, or from the overheating of perfect apparatus. The portion destroyed were the round tower, and the armory; the most modern parts of the structure, having been erected in the time of William and Mary. Among the contents of the building destroyed with it, were over 250,000 stand of arms, which were about the only articles of available, merchantable value. Beside this property there were lost innumerable trophies, banners, &c., which no skill can re-create, and no money can replace. The value of the whole, including the building, is estimated at one million of pounds. The contents of the tower and descriptions of the burning of the building, and its interior, occupy, of course, a very large space in the English papers.

Another casualty recorded, is the death of Mr. Thomas Phillips, the composer, formerly personally known in this country, and still known here by reputation. He was killed while attempting to get into a railway carriage which was crowded.

The continental news is of little importance. Prosecutions and arrests in consequence of the attempt on the life of one of the sons of the King of the French, still continued in London, and revelations of the names of the accomplices of the assassin, true or false, were, of course, making a great stir.

Reported we have nothing but the confirmation of the same unquestionably set on foot by her ex-majesty, she has seen fit to disavow it. That disavowal real danger of a revival of any attempt on her account, forever destroyed whatever influence she might have had. Poor as is Spain at this juncture, Christina is said among the wealthiest individuals in Europe. Her fortune is enormous.

The condition of the people of Spain is stated to be anarchical and wretched beyond conception. The long civil war, and the expulsion of Carlos and consequent disbandment of Guerilla parties has turned a host of impoverished, idle, loose upon the community, and their depredations and leave hardly a road secure to the traveller.

Emperor of Russia is still further pressing his denational changes upon Poland. The Polish coin is fast taken out of circulation, and Russian substituted. The eyes of despotism, and a few years more, should no revolution or great political change intervene, Warsaw will cease to be thought of other than as a Russian city.

The advices received from the Santa Fe expedition by way of Mexico, which we published yesterday, are of the most painful character. Glad shall we be if the report turns out to be false—the mere invention of the Mexican government, designed to keep the people in ignorance of the disgrace and injury sustained by the loss of Santa Fe. The information however, comes to us in an official form, and may well afford grounds for serious apprehensions until the certainty is known. Even if there be any truth in the statement of the Mexican official gazette there is no doubt an abundance of fiction and exaggeration mingled with it. The van guard of one hundred Texians, which are said to have been captured, will probably prove to be a small foraging party, who, easily venturing too far from the main army, were surrounded by the enemy and overpowered by numbers. At any rate, allowing what the Mexicans say about the number of the captured to be true the expedition will yet remain strong enough to avenge their comrades and to hold possession of the conquered province.

Four hundred Texians well armed and equipped, would not certainly retire before twelve hundred puny, effeminate Mexicans. The boast of the Mexican commander, that he had already conquered the invaders, will turn out as empty and ridiculous as the vauntings of his braggadocio master the self-styled "Napoleon of the West." The reader of the accounts copied from the Mexican papers, can not fail to notice, it is not even asserted that the Texians had been beaten off. It merely announced that the van guard had been captured, while as to the rest of the army, they are only threatened with a similar fate. This is a style of gasconading after the manner of Santa Anna, and those who understand his character, will know how much credit is due to the boastful prediction. The public should be slow to believe reports coming from such a quarter. Our own impression is, that the present rumor will turn out to be, either entirely false or greatly exaggerated. Until information comes to us through a channel entitled to better credit, we will not allow our feelings to be harassed by apprehensions as to the fate of the Santa Fe Expedition.—N. O. Bulletin

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig says—

"In this city of rumors I heard one whispered about, which you may take for what it is worth. It may amount to something or nothing. It is this: that the Hero of the Hermitage has given in his adhesion to President Tyler; at least, so Mr. Tyler, considers it. Mr. Webster is hand and glove with the old chief, and all the arrangements for the canvass of 1844 are understood and agreed upon. Mr. Polk is to be one of the elites of the new combination—Vice, I suppose 'pon the Tyler ticket.'"

We have noticed a similar rumor in other papers, with the addition that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Stevenson are about to form a combination to cheek-mate Capt. Tyler and his Tennessee allies—Whig.

### Memphis Money Market.

[Corrected Weekly from the Memphis Enquirer.]

Gold	10a12	Illinois	24 "
Silver	8a10	Alabama	24 "
U. S. Bank Notes	50a60	Arkansas	25,380 dis
Kentucky	4a6	Holly Springs	5a10 "
New Orleans	4a6	Union	65a70 "
Virginia	4a5	Other Miss. money	uncertain
Indiana	2a4	Checks on Philadelphia	6a8 p.m.

### New Orleans Money Market.

[Corrected Weekly from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]

Dollars and half dol's	3a3 p	WESTERN.	
Dimes and h't dms	10a15	Kentucky	2a3 "
American gold	2a4	Indiana	4a5 "
Sovereigns	4.98a5.05	Illinois	5a6 "
Twenty five pieces	3.95a4.00	Cincinnati	5a6 "
Doublons, Span.	16a16.87	Carolina par a 5 dis none in mkt	
Do Patriots	15.87a17	Georgia	—
UNITED STATES	2a3 p	Arkansas S. Bank	30a35 dis dem
N. O. Municipal's	1a2 dis dem	Do Real Estate	30a35 "
Texas	1a14 p	MISSISSIPPI.	
Do eight pr cent bonds	10a18	Agricult'l Natchez	25a30 pr dol
BANK NOTES.		Planters	20a22 "
Bank of the U. S.	30a33	Port Gibson	15a17 "
Alabama	5a6	Grand Gulf	27a30 "
Tennessee	6a7	Com R R Vicksburg	20a22 pr dol

### Memphis Prices Current.

[Corrected Weekly from the Memphis Enquirer.]

Bagging, Kentucky, pr yd	23 26	Lead,	"	6 8
Missouri,	23 00	Time,	bbt	\$11 25
German,	20 22	Lead,	lb	7 10
India,	26 28	Molasses,	gal	30 37
Bale Rope, Kentucky, lb	10 12 1/2	Nails, Northern,	lb	8 00
Manilla,	18 20	Pittsburgh,	"	7 8
Butter, fresh,	16 25	Oils, Linseed, pr gal	\$1 50 00	
Goshen,	20 25	Spermin, winter,	"	2 00 00
Bacon, hog round,	4 6 1/2	Tanners',	bbt	\$18 22
Cotton,	7 50	Pork, Pickled,	lb	00 00
Candles, Sperm,	50 50	Bulk,	"	00 00
Composition,	25 28	Potatoes, Irish,	bbt	\$2 50 3
Mould,	15 25	Porter, London,	doz	\$4 50 50
Chocolate,	16 20	Pittsburgh,	"	00 00
Coffee, Hav G'n a Rio	14 15	Rice,	lb	6 00
Java,	18 20	Salt, Gr'd Alum sack	\$2 25 00	
Corn Meal, pr bushel	75 100	Liverpl' b'wsh "	2 50 00	
Corn,	40 50	Kansawa bushel	50 00	
Castings,	4 5	Segars, Spanish pr 1000	\$10 50	
Fish, Mack'l No 1 pr bbl	\$30 00	Melee	"	00 00
Do, " 2 "	18 00	Sugar, browu	lb	8 81
Do, " 3 "	15 00	Clarified	"	18 20
Dried Herring pr box	\$1 1 25	Loaf	"	20 25
Flour, Cincinnati bbl	\$6 25 7 00	Tobacco, Kent'ky	"	12 16
" Wirt's "	6 25 7 00	Virg'ia	"	35 45
Gunpowder, keg	\$8 50 10 00	Tenn's h'd	"	3 54
Hay, pr 1000 lbs	75 00	Whiskey, Rectif'd gal	21 25	
Iron, bar, pr lb	6 1 1/2	Common	"	18 20
Hoop,	8 12	White Lead, North'n keg	\$3 35 50	
		Cin'tia Pitt'gh 3 b	3 25	

### MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. A. M. VESTAL.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that she is prepared to attend to all business in the above line, on the shortest notice, and it being her wish to please the community, she will execute all work sent her on the most liberal terms.—She flatters herself from liberality and strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage. Shop a few rods east of the Union House, (Mrs. Chapin's.)

December 16, 1841.—21—4m. A. M. V.

### ESTRAY NOTICE—Marshall County.

TAKEN up by Joseph Davis, one chestnut sorrel Mare, three years old, a blemish in the right eye, no other marks or brands. Appraised to \$55.

December 8, 1841.—21—3w.

G. L. SWAN, Ranger.

### PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, LANDS, MILLS, STOCK, &c.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, by Andrew B. Goran and Mary P. his wife, bearing date on the 31st of May, 1841, and duly recorded in the Counties of Marshall, Tiptah, Yellobusha and Tallahatchie, for the purposes and considerations in the said deed expressed, I shall on

The 18th day of May, 1842,

at Salem, in the County of Tiptah and State of Mississippi, expose to sale at AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, an undivided interest (being one moiety) in a Tract of about 5000 acres of land situated in the County of Tiptah; upon the waters of Yellow Rabbit Creek, having two SAW MILLS erected thereon and held jointly by the said Goran with William M. Wofford:

Also, one other Tract, containing about Sixteen Hundred acres of land unimproved situated in the County of Tiptah, near the Basis Meridian of the Chickasaw Cession:

Also, the following detached parcels of land, to wit: The South-West quarter of Section 9, Town 5, Range 1, West; North-East quarter of Section 12, Town 4, Range 1, East; South-West quarter of Section 1, Town 2, Range 1, West; South-West quarter of Section 4, Town 5, Range 1, West. And on

The 20th day of May, 1842,

At Snowdown, the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Pugh, in the County of Marshall and State aforesaid, upwards of ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, and the following Tracts of desirable land to wit: Section 21 and 28; the half of Section 15; and the 4th of Section 29: all of Township 2, and Range 1, West of the Basis Meridian of the Chickasaw Cession:

Also, several valuable Blood Horses, including the imported stallion VOLNEY, unless the same may have been previously disposed of at private sale:

Also, the stock of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Wagons and Carts, and a new Fifty Six Ginstand of Sims' manufacture. And on

The 23rd day of May, 1842,

At Holly Springs, in front of the Court House, sundry lots situated in the town of Holly Springs; and Fifty shares of the Capital Stock of the Northern Bank of Mississippi, upon which Twenty dollars per share have been paid. And on

The 21st day of June, 1842,

Upon the premises, the valuable Plantation called Long Creek, situated upon the waters of the Creek so named in the County of Tallahatchie, and State of Mississippi, about Twelve miles from Grenada, containing by estimate nearly Four Thousand acres of land, upon the improved parts of which there will be growing at the time of sale full crops of Cotton and Corn, to be sold with the Plantation:

Also, about EIGHTY LIKELY NEGROES, and the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Corn Fodder, Plantation Implements, Wagons, Carts, Ginstands, &c. And on

The 24th day of June, 1842,

At the Bogan Mills, in the County of Yellobusha, one mile from the town of Grenada, the Tract of land surrounding and embracing the said mills supposed to contain about Three Thousand acres of which several hundred acres consist of valuable Creek Bottom, the remainder being Timber Land, and presenting with the MILL FIXTURES and FINE WATER POWER, Tannery and Work Shops a most desirable object of speculation:

Also, at the same time and place, sundry lots and improvements, situated in the town of Grenada, and the Stock of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, Iron, Blacksmiths and Carpenter Tools, Carts, Wagons and Carry logs. And on

Also, one half section of land, situated in the County of Yellobusha and known as being the same which was recently purchased of one John Sperry.

Selling as Trustee, I shall convey no other title than I possess as such.

Marshall County, Miss. Dec. 9, 1841.

By N. B. By the wish and consent of all the parties interested, George H. Wyatt, Esq., will be associated with me as Trustee, in the sales of the property conveyed in the above Deed of Trust, and the whole business will be conducted by us jointly.

E. P. DAVES, GEO. H. WYATT.

Marshall County, Miss. Dec. 9, 1841.

The Reporter, Grenada, will please insert the above weekly till day of sale, and forward account to this office.

### CORN MEAL.

THE subscribers have made arrangements by which they will keep constantly on hand, fresh corn meal, which we will sell cheap for CASH.

December 16, 1841.—21—1y

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of good old PEACH BRANDY; also, vinegar of a superior quality, which we are determined to sell cheap for CASH.

December 16, 1841.

ESTRAY NOTICES—Marshall County.

TAKEN up by Taylor Harris, living 6 miles south of Holly Springs, one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, supposed to be 15 years old. Appraised to \$10.

Also, One Horse Pony, with a white face, both hind feet white, supposed to be twelve hands high, three years old. Appraised to \$15.

December 3, 1841.—21—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby notified, that M. A. L. Lauer, widow of Thos. B. Lauer, Dec'd, will make petition at the January term of the Probate Court of Tiptah County, for a division of dower in all the real estate of which he died seized and possessed.

Dec. 16 1841.—21—4w

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

JUST Received, a full and general assortment of Groceries, which we will sell at reduced prices, for cash. Persons wishing to supply themselves with Groceries for the year, would do well to give us a call.

Dec. 2, 1841.

CONFECTIONARIES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that hereafter, he will keep constantly on hand, bakery bread, rusks, tea cakes, ginger cakes, pound cakes, and every variety of candies—all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. He would inform confectioners, and others from a distance, that he will sell candies as cheap as they can be bought in Memphis. No ardent spirits will be kept on his premises, and he hopes to obtain the patronage of a generous public. Confectionary on the South-West corner of the Public Square.

Dec. 2, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have erected a commodious Ware House on the bluff of Memphis, from which they can deliver COTTON, clean and without drayage. Persons storing with them will be charged only twenty-five cents per bale.

Dec. 2, 1841.—19—3m

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

### FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

WE are now receiving and opening a full and general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, amongst which will be found: Havana and Rio Coffee, Raisins and Candies, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Oranges and Apples, Sugar house Molasses, Spanish and Principe Cigars, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Good old rectified Whiskey, Flour and Rice, Powder, Shot and lead, Bacon and Lard, Pittsburgh and Boston Nails, Sack Salt, coarse and fine, Wooden Ware and Brooms, Cheese and Crackers, &c. &c. &c.

For sale low for CASH, by

Dec. 9, 1841.—20—1y

McQUILKIN & OWENS.

Cotton and Tobacco.

THE subscribers have erected a commodious Ware House on the bluff, from which they can deliver Cotton on board the boats, clean and without the expense of drayage, reducing the charge—in such cases, to twenty-five cents per bale. They are also prepared to make advances on Cotton and Tobacco shipped to Messrs. E. & F. T. Pascorot, at New Orleans, and guarantee early returns, when immediate sales are required, and strict conformity to instructions.

Dec. 2, 1841.—19—3m.

ANDERSON, BISHOP & CO.

THE State of Mississippi.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Wright, Jasper Jones, and V. N. Garrison are my lawful Deputies, all other deputations given by me are this day revoked.

Dec. 2, 1841.—19—4f

WYATT EPPES, Sheriff.

ESTRAYS—Marshall County.

TAKEN Up by H. TAYLOR, living three miles South of Farmington, on Red Banks, two steers, both red, three years old, one marked with a crop and under-bit in the left ear, and swallow fork in the right. The other is marked with a slope in the right ear, and swallow fork in the left. The two appraised to \$25.

Also—two heifers; one red and white pided, two years old, unmarked; the other is yellow and white pided, same age, marked with a split in the left ear, and over-bit in the right. The two appraised to \$15.

Also—One black bull, white face, one year old. Appraised to \$5.

TAKEN Up by NATHAN ROOK, living near Lamar, one sorrel mare, left hind foot white, new shoes on, 15 hands high, and had on a chain. Appraised to \$45.

TAKEN Up by GEORGE PUGH, living 5 miles North-East of Lamar, one yoke of oxen; one black, with a white face, marked with a crop and three slits in the right ear, and cross and slit in the left; the other is white and red, right horn broken off, marked with a smooth crop off the right ear, and a crop, over-bit and under-bit in the left, 6 years old. Appraised to \$45.

Dec. 9, 1841.—20—3w

G. L. SWAN, Ranger.

QUARTO NEW WORLD.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE FOURTH VOLUME, COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1842.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

DURING the two years which have elapsed since "The New World" was begun, it has been the effort of the Editor to render it the most readable newspaper of the day. To this end the Proprietors have liberally contributed. Neither troubles nor expense has been spared. The most popular works and periodicals have been purchased. The best contributors have been engaged. A correspondence with the most interesting parts of the world has been established. In short, the best arrangements have been made to publish an independent literary journal, acceptable to all classes of readers. The editor can think of nothing which has been left undone to enhance the value and to elevate the character of the New World.

Its success has been most encouraging. It will commence the new year with a circulation of

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES,

a larger number, it is believed, than is issued by any other weekly paper, in Great Britain or the United States. This success is imputed chiefly to two reasons: first, to its having contained an unprecedented number of excellent articles by the most popular authors; second, to its having assumed and observed an elevated moral tone. Its columns are uncontaminated by party politics, and its ample pages unsullied by profane and improper jests, vulgar allusions, or irreverent sentiments; and therefore it finds its warmest welcome by the domestic hearth, and receives its highest approval from that sex, whose rights it has maintained, whose dignity it has never offended, and whose mental and social superiority it has labored to vindicate.

About to enter upon a new year, and to commence another volume, we proceed to mention a few inducements for old friends to continue with us, and for new friends to join their company. No change whatsoever will be made in the manner of editing and conducting the New World; but it will receive in all its departments fresh accessions of ability. Many able writers will grace our columns. Permanent arrangements have been made to secure the literary services of

Donald MacLeod, Francis J. Grund, and Brantz Mayer, Esquires.

Mr. MacLeod, resident in London, will keep our readers fully informed of all events of interest that transpire in England, Scotland and Ireland. Being in constant personal intercourse with the best known authors, he will obtain from them manuscripts, proof-sheets and early copies of the latest publications. Thus shall we be enabled, as we have hitherto done, to give in the New World their latest works in advance of any other newspaper in America.

Mr. Grund, resident in Bremen, will by a regular and copious correspondence, advise our readers of the social, literary and religious condition of continental Europe.

Brantz Mayer, (whose name we introduce with great pleasure as that of one of the most accomplished young men of our country,) resident in Mexico, will send us letters, descriptive of that unexplored portion of the Western Hemisphere, of its inhabitants, their manners, laws and customs, and of all objects of curiosity, whether ancient or modern. His letters will be accompanied by illustrative drawings, which will be engraved and presented in our columns.

Original Articles

by the best American writers will enrich our pages in the coming volume. Among the attractive features of this description, we have the pleasure to announce that early in January will be commenced A NEW NOVEL, by an American, written expressly for the New World, and entitled

Abel Parsons, a Story of the Great Fire.

It possesses a deep local interest, and will be read with great pleasure, as it is replete with incident, and beautifully written. Original discourses by ministers of the Gospel will occasionally be given; among them we intend to present, during the next year, practical sermons from twice Bishop in the United States, as well as from eminent clergymen of all denominations.

To add to the attractiveness of the New World, it will continue to be decorated by

Elegant Engravings on Wood,

from the most spirited designs. Two or three of these will often be given in a single paper. It is also intended to appropriate a column for the especial entertainment of juvenile readers, so that the New World shall be, in every respect, the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.